LEARY'S JANUARY OR PENTIVAL HAT .-The morel experiment of introducing "New Style of risk for the Hebilary Sensor, having uset with great favor on its adoption by us to 165, couch one our integration in its continuance. We will upon for any, on Wednesday, Bec 17, in connection with our "Original Styles," Hals reserved par America, mude conceasi for the Saxon, by cord distinguished Parts Fabricust. To Grantlamou seeking commissions of quality, significant of outline, elaborate and grantlamous and quality, significant of outline, elaborate and gratify, significant of outline, elaborate and gratify all controls of the season is recentified submitted.

[1.5.27 & F.O. Lenders of Fashion submitted.]

LT W. T. JENNINGS & Co., Drapers and Tailors, of No. 231 Brond say, embrace this asspecious reason, the commercement of a new year, the freezest for their eareer, to internate their appreciation of the patrament they have elicited and as the separation of the patrament they have elicited and as the separation to the patrament they have elicited and as the separation to the reasons is ast on easy if a possible attainment, they would refer to it is a confidence of what has before bean written. That good taste, like faculties, may be improved by cultivarious, but the germ where it exists is fenale, is being the reasonably all sor can be imprised. Certain it is do not possers it unitarely recognized, even by those which one possers it unitarely recognized, even by those which one possers it and from this fact a supermost for our garments has been and from this fact a supermost for our garments has been extended, for, although it should appear equisition, we claim a superficient for the explicit of our work, and in that we conceive much of the economy of a garment ourself.

With these views we shall coalcide to have on hand an extensive stock of woods, from which to accover the requirements of our numerous patrons, at our usual mode rate charges.

Housekeepers, and all others, in want Beditenes and Cota, wholesale and retail. did in Talkks

IF V. B. PALMER is the duly authorized

We would call attention to the beautiful Hunting Levers for ladies, and every style of Watches for gentlemen, and a great variety of vest and neck Chains, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, &c., at J. Y. San ACTs. No. Mar underest, where Watches and Cott

With the commencement of 1852, GREEN, No. 1 Aster House, once more notifies the gentle-men of New York and strangers in the City, that Sairts of the most delicate material, cut by his infallable plan of measurement, and guaranteed in fit and workmarship, may be had at his store promptly at the hour promued.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau st., New York, and No. 142 Weshing on st., Boston.

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS—JAMES SAULIER, No. 197 Broadway, "Franklia Buildings, "would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received a large and very choice assertment of Havana and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices, either wholesale or result James Saulier, No. 197 Broadway, "Frankin Buildings" 16-31

I will cure all who come to me, of consumption, whether you have money or not. If you can yet wark acress the room. I can cure you, but if you have it till all streets and virality is gone, I will not guarantee to one you; but even in that case there is so much to warrant hope that you shall not only be welcome to the medicine, but have all due attention at your houses, if in this city. Talnor Warrs, M. D. Ne. 41t Greenwich st. hours from 9 to 2. Depth for WATTS', NERNOUS ANTI-DOTH (Nature's Fluid for the Lamp of Life,) No. 102 Nasant at. Recollect I nave lost but one patient in three years.

17 5:

Dyspertics, Read !!- The Oxygenated Sitters have proved more successful than all other reme-lies known, in cases of Dysepsia and General Debitty. Those who doubt the statement can find ample proof the pumphlets accompanying the meditine, to be had of the For sale by A fB, & D Sands, No. 166 Fulton st.; A. I. Scovill & Co., No. 216, and C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway and by Druggists generally is the United States.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1852.

Topics of the Morning.

We are buried by an avalanche of intelligence-and, with Foreign News, Controller's Report, Kossuth. Congress and Stockton, whole columns of matter, prepared for this morning, must go over. Even our Topics must condense themselves to find room.

Kossuth has met a splendid reception at the Congressional Banquet. The Vice-President pro tem. of the United States presided, Mr. Secretary Webster and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the leading Senators and Members of the House, Judge Wayne of the Supreme Court, &c., surrounding him. Mr. Webster (in two speeches, one short per se., and the other curtailed in transmission.)
spoke as warmly as could be expected, and
reaffirmed his opinions long since expressed

to the officers who were yesterday appointed by a rote
of the Senate. One of his (McMurray's) colleagues
was absent on account of sickness, and now he deon Greece. Kossuth's speech will be read with interest. His opening reference to Cineas, the Ambassador of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, to Rome, was very happy; so also was that to Mr. Clay. Shield's speech will attract attention. Kossuth speaks tonight before the Jackson Association in Washington.

We learn that he will speak at Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, thence to Baltimore. thence goes westward south to Cincinnati. St. Louis, New-Orleans, Charleston, &c.; returns to New-York, thence to Albany. Buffale, the Falls, back to Boston, and thence to England.

The Foreign News will be read with great interest. Lord Palmerston, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, on a difference in the Cabinet on Kossuth or Louis Napoleon. Earl Granville, Paymaster-General, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, a member of the Ministry but not of the Cabinet, takes his place.

The majority for the ten years' President of France is immense. The Queen of Spain has given birth to a Princess. We can only refer to the Telegraph Reports for further intelligence.

In the United States Senate, after some unimportant preliminary business, the subject of flogging in the Navy was taken up. and Commodore Stockton fired a complete Paixhan broadside into the ranks of the advocates of the lash. He culogized the Navy, and suggested the abelishing of spirit rations. A short but spicy interloquitur occurred between Mesers. Stockton and Badger, when the debate was adjourned till Monday and the Senate till Friday.

In the House Mr. Bayly, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making an appropriation for the relief of the Cuban prisoners released by the Spanish Government. After a short scene of trifling between Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, and Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, the ladies were admitted to the floor of the House, when Kossuth was received, as cordially as the cold formalities prescribed would permit, after which an adjournment was carried.

In our State Senate, Mr. Morgan, of this City, gave notice of a Bill to Incorporate the Steamship Company to Ireland. A short debate arose on reconsidering the choice of officers yesterday, but owing to the unprecedented generosity of Senator Munroe, was withdrawn.

In the Assembly, strong Kossuth Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Underwied, of Cayoga, which lie over. A scene then came off about drawing for choice of seats, which remained unsettled at the adjoura-

The Controller's Report will readily catch the reader's eye.

Storms have deranged the railroad and steamboat movements North and East.

The Maryland Legislature met, but failed to organize.

The Pennsylvania Legislature completed its organization by electing John H. Walker (Whip) Speaker of the Senate on the eigth ballot. Gov. Johnston transmitted a model Message, brief and lucid, which we shall give "in our Evening Edition. The State Debt, (\$40,114,236 to \$40,842,379 in 1848.) the Tariff, Canals, Small Note law, Free Banking, Public Lands for Railroads, are the topics discussed.

The Massachusetts Legislature has organized as last year.

Canal matters, offenses, and a variety of telegraphic items, ask us in vain to notice

Bayard Taylor-New-York to Nineveh, No. XI. Read.

Forrest case continued : Washington letters on Kossuth. now Members of the House, &c.; Winchester on California; Letters from Ireland and Canada: Address to Friends of Ireland; French Usurpation; Board of Assistant Aldermen; Later from Havana; Literary Notices, and a large selection of City, Suburban, and general news items may be found on the Third. Sixth and Seventh Pages.

Surely enough for one morning, if we are compelled to hold back our Editorial.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. A petition was presented for an appropriation for Codege of Pharmacy, in New-York.

Mr. Moroan gave notice of a bill to incorporate the "New-York and Galway Steamship Association."

Mr. Uppan gave notice of a bill in relation to the General Mutual Insurance Co.

Mr. McMensay, that Wm. E. Mills be paid \$3 per day and mileage for his attendance at the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Cocany called up his resolutions that the rules

of the last session be adopted for the government of the present session, with the exception of the 43d rule, and that the whole be referred to a Select Committee, to report upon it at as early a day as

possible.

Mr. Bancock moved to strike out the exception.—
The amendment was accepted and the resolution

The CHAIR ramed Messra Cooley, Babcock and Jones, as such Committee
Mr. Pierce moved, that the Committee report to
the Serate a tabular statement of the amount paid
for Frinting and Binding for the Legislature stace
1835 also the amount paid for Stationary for the use

of the Legislature.

Mr. Urnam suggested that the mover consent to allow these resolutions to lie on the table, until the reports of the State officers are received.

The mover consented to the same.

Mr. Wittern moved that the resolution appointing the process of the State of the State of the State.

Mr. Which't moved that the resolution appointing Ira P. Barnes Clerk of the Senate be rescinded. Mr. W. said that he offered to place himself right on the record, being temporarily absent at the time of the vote yesteroay, and understanding the views of his friends, he desired to record his name against the precedent. The vote was taken and about to be declared when Mr. Pirkner said that he understood when the report was introduced it was merely to set him (Mr. Wright) right upon the record, and was surriried to see this thing pressed. It was undigative to the present of the record, and was surriried to see this thing pressed. It was undigative to the record of the min (Mr. Wright) right open the record, and was surgrised to see this thing presset. It was undigated and unbecoming to this body, and he hoped that the course would be condemned, if a diuded to the proceedings of the last Senate, and the result of the last election, and hoped his friends would profit by such experience. Mr. Wright explained himself, and said that he desired to press the resolution to a vote.

worde.

Mr. McMurray was not desirous of appealing to the magnatumity of his political opponents in the Senate. He knew of the offer to compromise and divide the effices prior to the meeting of that body, and he had deemed the offer unworth; of his confisires to take advantage of that accident to remove the present officer. If the resolution was passed, for one was willing that the issue should be taken, and the consequences might and would rest upon the friends of the proposition.

Mn Which's said that he wished the Senate to act

Mn. Which is said that he wished the Senate to act to-day, as they should have done yesterday, according to the true intent and meaning of the provision of the Constitution. He wanted them to begin right, even if they were compelled to undo all that had been transacted yesterday in relation to the unprecedented method of choosing officers for that body. Mr. Coxons was writing, if the minority desired, that they should take an advantage of the peculiar exigency which had presented itself, but he should not believe that they would not helieve that they would not have the should not believe that they would not had a result.

Mr. Urnan should vote for the resolution, not that he desired to set a precedent which should break up the organization of the Senate, but in order that Mr. Wright might be placed in a proper position upon the record. The unprecedented course pursued yester-

record. The unprecedented course pursued yester-day by the so styled majority, which he did not con-cede, was arbitrary, and might deprive the styled

mnority of their rights.

Mr. Moskon could not vote for the proposition of the Senator from the XIIIth District. He observed that the seat of this venerable friend on the left (Mr. Davenport) was vacant in consequence of indisposition, and although he was opposed to the action of the majority yesterday, he could not consent to do naviding that should appear like surjections. anything that should appear like springing a trap. He should vote[against the resolution for these rea-

Mr. Wr.ony—I withdraw the resolution.
The Senate then adjourned until to morrow.
ASSEMBLY.
Mr. UNDERWOOD effected the following Joint Presamble and Resolutions—the special order, the drawing of seats, being postponed ten minutes for that purpose:

Wherees, the Constitution and natural fights of Hunga-te were perfidently assailed in 1212 by the Court of Aus-

purpose:

Wherees, the Constitutes and satural rights of Hungarty were periodecasty associated in 1818 by the Court of Austra and its openly disavowed, but exceeding sociared advertise and its openly disavowed, but exceeding the people of flungary middly associated and secundantly maintened their constitutions) and natural rights, and draw the revealing armies out of the country. In a series of bloody and decisive bestites, and.

Whereas, the fitsman Autocrat thereupon sent two hundred thousand froces to the associance of his brother despet of America, which force, and do by the treason of Gorgey, mabiled the Austran Court to crush the independence of Europety, and which for a time extinguished the fires of ilberty in the blood of its heroic defenders, therefore, Kendered, (if the Senate concur.) That we regard such interference by Resels in the siregic believen Hungarian liberty and American despetism as a crime squired public law, and a visial attack upon the independence of all insteads. (if the Senate concur.) That we esteem it a duty recumbent on our Federal Government to enter its soleum protest against further interference by any of the mations of the evoluced world to prevent political reforms.

Reselved, (if the Senate concur.) That to Louis Konsuth, rightful Governor of Hungary the leader and hope of her people, we tender our grateful acknowledgements for his peat services to ard sufferings for the cause of constitutional freedom, and we give him our warmest God speed in his future efforts to vindicate the liberties of his own matter and thus advance the cause of civil liberty throughout the world.

the world

**Resolved (if the Senate concur.) That the Governor be regreated to invite Gov. Kossuth to visit Albany and address
the Legislature at the earliest day which may to himbe con-

ensent.

Acousted, (if the Senate concur.) That a copy of these scottings be transmitted to the President of the United lates, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.
The CHAIR - The resolutions will lie over one

The CHAIR.—The resolutions will lie over one day under the rule

Mr. UNDERWOOD.—If there be no objection to the resolutions they might immediately pass.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD.—I prefer to have them lie over and so they lie over.

The Members then proceeded to draw for seats. At the close thereof, Mr. Luckey moved that the drawing be null and void on account of several irregularities, by spectators occupying the seats and thus supposed to be Members.

Mr. Walsh moved, as an amendment, that the contested seats alone be redrawn.

Mr. Humpirkey moved the indefinite postponement, which was carried, and on motion the House adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Shocking! Murder GREENBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1852.

A man named Patrick Degan, shot James Teevins through the heart last night about 9 o'clock. LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Santhara Telegraph Office, parmer Hanouer and Berry

KOSSUTH IN WASHINGTON.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET. WARHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1851. The Congressional Banquet to Kossurn

ame off to night at the National Hotel. About 300 persons were present. The dinner hall was handsomely decorated with flags, &c.

A raised table in the center of the room was appropriated to Hon W. King, President of the Senate, who presided-with Kossurn and Speaker Boyn at his right, and Hon DANIEL WERSTER on the left. Secretaries Conwin and STUART, Judge WAYNE, Gen. Houston, Mr. SEWARD, and other distinguished gentlemen, oc cupied seats in the vicinity of the Chair.

The Marine Band was in attendance, and played many popular airs during the evening. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock. After the cloth had been removed, a large number of ladies were admitted into the room.

Indies were admitted into the room.

The first toast was:
The President of the United States.
[Drank with three hearty cheers.]

Mr. Wenster responded I am here to-night.
Mr. President, with other Heads of Departments
who belong to the Executive Administration of the
Government, and who are the confidential counsellors of the President. I rise is their behalf, as well
as my own, to tender to the company our thanks for
the manner in which the sentiment has been received by the meeting here assembled, and to assure
you. Sir, and all present, that in kindness and good
wisher toward the guest of the occasion, and in attachment to the great principles of political liberty
[applaure] and mational independence, (applause)
there is no man who partakes in a higher degree
than the Pecsident of the United States in the general feelings of this vest community. [Applause.]

The second toust was:

The second toust was:

The Judiciary of the United States-The expounders of a Constitution and the bulward of Liberty, regulated by

lew Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, responded, simply returning thanks for the compliment, and giving the following tentiment: Tensitivitional Liberts to all Jacons of the Earth-Supported by Christian faith and the mornity of the Bible. The third foath was:

The Navy of the Linied Sides—The Home Squadron everywhere—The effort which hade it so illustrated when its fleg in a forcing sen gave liberty and protection to the Hungaron chair.

[Great appearse]

[Great appause]
Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., briefly responded: Our
Navy was not only the principal defense of ilberty,
but when needed, could stake a blow for liberty.

[Applause]
The fourth toast was,
The Army of the United States—In saluting the illustrices eade with magnaturous chartesy as high as it could pay to any power on earth, it has added grace to the glory of its hastory.

pay to any power on earth, it has added grace to the glory of its history.

Gen. Shield responded. He regretted that the illustricus chief of the army was not here to respond, but in the name of the army was not here to respond, but in the name of the army was not here to respond, but in the name of the army was not here to respond, but in the name of the army was not here to respond the toast and the enthusiasm with which it had been received. The army was worthy of the toast, having brought us safely through the wars. The voice of the cannon in saluting him, was the voice of twenty-five millions of freemen. [Applause.]

It was not a sulue to Kossuth merely, but to the great principle he advocated of nationality and human liberty. [Applause.] As an Irishman by birth, an Amerian by adoption, he would feel himself a traitor of both countries if he did not sustain downtrodeen nationality everywhere. [Applause.]

The army that had maintained itself in three wars against the most powerful lations in the world, would, if the trying time came again, maintain the same flag, the same triumph, the same victories, in the cause of liberty. [Applause.]

Mr Kino, in giving the next toast, said it was one to which every generous American would cordally respond. He, in common with others, while the Hungarian struggle was going on, rejoiced in her success and mourned her temporary defeats. We homored those who struggled, and were prepared to sacrifice all to obtain liberty. We followed our illustrious guest in his mournful exile, were the first to call on him to return, and were the last that were ready to receive him with open arms to the land of liberty and of hospitality.

The toast I give you is Memory, represented on the person of our honored question where the first to hear in a prison of the prison of the discrete of verson of the land of hierty and of hospitality.

Hungers, represented in the person of our honored quest-living proved herself worthy to be free by the virtue and valor of hersens, the law of nations, and the dictates of natice, alike demand that she shall have fair thay in her struggle for interproduce [Enthusiastic cheeries 2] To this teast Gov. Kezzuth responded as follows:

Sin: As once Cineas, the Epirole, stood among the Senators of Rome, who, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the condition of the world and arrested mighty kings in their ambilious march, thus full of admiration and reverence I stand before you, Legislators of the new capitol—that glorious hall of your people's collective majesty. The capital of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it and come over to yours, purious by the air of therty. The old stands a mourning monument of the fragility of human things. KOSSUTH'S SPRECH. perty. The capital of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it and come over to yours purified by the air of liberty. The old stands a mourniu monument of the fragility of human thingsyours as a sanctuary of eternal rights. The old beamed with the red luster of conquest, now darkered by oppression's gloomy night-yours beams with freedom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralized girly-your products vour own nation against absorption even by itself. The old was awful with irrestricted power-yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled—at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was ours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was mly introduced with fettered hands to kneel at the enly introduced with fettered hands to kneel at the triumphant conqueror's heels—to yours, the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles, invited to the honor of a ceat, and where kings and Casars will never be halled, for their powers, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a downtrodden nation is welcomed as your great Republic's quest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. In the old, the terrible was victis was the rule—in yours, protection to the oppressed, malediction to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to the varquished in a just cause. And white out of the old a conquered world was ruled, you in yours provide for the common confederative interests of a territory larger than the conquered world of the old.

There sat men boasting their will to be the sovereign of the world—here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, and to do that their sovereign, the people, wills.

Sir, there is history in these parallels. History of past ages, and history of future centuries, may be often recorded in few words. The small particulars, to which the passion of living men clings with fervent zeal, as if the fragile fingers of men could arrest the rotation of destiny's wheel—these particulars. fervent zeal, as if the fragile fingers of mea could arrest the rotation of destiny's wheel—these particulars die away. It is the issue which makes history, and that issue is always logical. There is a necessity of consequences wherever the necessity of postuce exists. Principles are the Alpha, they must finish with Omega, and they will. Thus history may be told often in few words. Before yet the heroic struggle of Greece first engaged your country's sympathy for the fate of freedom in Europe, then so far distant, and now so near. Chatambriand happened to be in Athens, and he heard from a minarct rathed upon the Propylean ruins, a Tarkish pilest, in Arabic language, announcing the lapse of pened to be in Alnens, and he heard from a mana-ret raised upon the Propylean ruins, a Turkish poiest, in Arabic language, announcing the lapse of hours to the Christians of Minervasiowin. What immense history in the small fact of a Turkish imagin crying out, "Prsy, man, the hour is running fast, and the judgment draw near." Sr, there is equally a history of future ages written in the honor

diamy a history of intere ages written in the honor estowed by you to my humble self.

The first Governor of independent Hungary, riven from his native land by Russian violence, an vile on Turkish soil, protected by a Mahommedan ulbin against the blood-thirst of Christian tyrants. Sulain against the blood-thirst of Christian tyrants, cast back a prisoner to far Asia by diplomacy, rescued from his Asiatic prison by America, crossing the Atlantic, charged with the hopes of Europe's operessed nations, pleading, a poor exile, before the people of this great republic his do an trodden country's wrongs, and its intimate connection with the fact of the European continent, and with the beliances of a just cause, claiming the principles of the Christian religion to be raised to a law of natures, and to see not only the beliances of the poor tions, and to see not only the boldness of the poor exile forgiven, but to see him consoled by the symand forgiven, but to see him consoled by the sym-athy of millions, encouraged by individuals, asso-iations, meetings cales and States, supported by perative aid, and greated by Congress and by the evertament as the Nation's guest, honored out of evertament as the Nation's guest, honored out of evertament as the Nation's guest, honored out of evertament as the Nation's guest honored out of gratitude—with honors such as no potentate ever an receive, and the banauet here, and the total receive, and this banquet here, and the toast in I have to thank for oh, indeed, Sir, there is

bistory of future ages in all these facts.

Sir. shough I have the noble pride of my principles, rid though I have the inspiration of a just cause, till I have also the conscience of my personal hubblity. Never will I forget what is due from me to sility. Never will I forget what is due from me to be sovereign source of my public capacity. This I we to my nation's dignity, and, therefore, respectify thanking this highly distinguished assembly, in y country's name, I have the boldness to say, that imregary well deserves your sympathy—that Hunary has a claim to protection, because it has a claim to justice. But as to myseif, permit me humbly to appress that I am well aware not to have in all here honors any personal share. Nay, I know that win that which might seem to be personal in your cost, is only an acknowledgement of an historical act, very instructively connected with a principle fact, very instructively connected with a principle valuable and dear to every republican heart in the United States of America. Sir, you were pleased to mention in your tobst that I am unconquered by misfortune and unseduced by ambition. Now, it is a providential fact, that misfortune has the privilege to encode man's mind and to strengthen man's character.

There is a sort of ratural instinct of human dignity in the heart of man, waich steers his very acress not to bend beneath the heavy his word agreet adversity. The pulm true grows best beneath a pair comma weight—even so the character of man. There is he ment in it—it is a law of sychology. The pethy pages of small delly cares have oven bent the character of man. There is less danger in this that in event good in his and as to ambition. I indeed, never was able to understant how anyhony out indeed never was able to understant how anyhony out indeed never was able to understant how anyhony out indeed never was able to understant how anyhony out indeed in the indicates which institutes senercise upon the character of nations. We illustrations are very fond of the principle of municipal self government, and we have a natural horter against the principle of contralization. This fond attachment is municipal self givernment without which there is no provincial treedom possible, as a fundamental feature of our national character, we brought it with us from far Asia, a thousand years ago, and we conserved it throughout the virtissitudes of ten conturns. No radion has parhapes so much situagife and suffered from the civilized Christian world, as we. We do not complain of this let. It may be heavy, but it is not tagiorious. Where the cracke of our Saviour stood, and where his civilize doctrine was founded, there now another faith rules, and the whole of Europe's armed prismage could not arent this fate from that scored spot, nor stop the tushing waver of Islamism absorbing the Christian Empire of Constantine. We stopped those mehing waver of calvins maght reform it. It was a dangerous time, and the dangers of the time often placed the confidence of all my nation into one man's hand, and their confidence gave power into his hands to become ambitious.

But there was not a single instance in history where a man honored by his people's confidence had

crinto his hands to become amotious.

But there was not a single instance in history where a man honored by his people's confidence had deceived his people by becoming ambitious. The man cut of whom Russian diplomacy succeeded in making the murderer of his nation's confidence—he never had it, but was rather regarded always with district. But he gained some victories when rictories were the moment's chief necessity. At the head of an army, circumstances placed him in the capacity to ruin his country. But he never had the people's confidence. So, even he is no contradiction to the historical truth, that no Hungarian whom his nation honored with its confidence was ever seduced by ambition to become dangerous to hiscountry's linerty. That is a remarkable fact, and yet it is not accidental. It is the logical consequence of the influence of institutions upon the national character.

Our nation, through all its history, was educated in the school of municipal self government, and in such a country, ambition having no field, has also no place in man's character. The truth of this doctrine becomes yet more illustrated by a quite contrary historical fact in France. Whatever have been the changes of Government in that great country, and many they have been, to be sure, we have seen a Convention, a directorate of Consuls, and one Consul, and an Emperor, and the Restoration, was the fundamental tone of the instatution of France.—Power always centralized. Omnipotence always vested remewhere, and remarkable, indeed, France has never yet raised the single man to the seat of power, who has not sarrificed his country's freedom to his personal ambition. It is sorrowful, indeed, but it is not the garden of centralization where the Our nation, through all its history, was educated

It is in the garden of centralization where the venomous plant of subtion thrives. I dare confi-dently affirm that in your great country there exists not a single man through whose brains has even passed the thought that he would wish to raise the not a single man through whose brains has ever passed the thought that he would wish to raise the seat of his ambition upon the ruins of your country's liberty. If he could, such a wish is impossible in the United States. Institutions reast upon the character of nations. He who sows the wind will reap the storm. History is the revelation of Providence. The Almighty rules by elemnal laws, not only the material but the moral world, and every law is a principle and every principle is a law. Men, as well as nations, are endowed with free will to choose a principle, but that once chosen the consequences must be abided. With self-government is freedom, and with freedom is justice and patriotism. With centralization is ambition, and with ambition dwells despotism.

Happy your great country, Sir, for being so warmly addicted to that great principle of self-government. Upon this foundation, your fathers raised a bone to freedom more glorious than the world has ever seen. Upon this foundation you have developed into a living wonder of the world. Happy your great country. Sir, that it was selected by the blessing of the Lord, to prove the glorious practicability of a federative union of many sovereim States, all conserving their State rights and their self-government, and yet united is one. Every star beaming with its own luster, but all together one constellation on manking's exhopy.

ing with its own luster, but all together one constellation on manking's emopy.

Upon this foundation your free country has grown to a prodigious power in a sorprising trief period. You have attracted power in that. Your fundamental principles have conquered more in 75 years thin Rome by arms in centuries. Your principles will conquer the world. By the glorious example of your freedom, welfare and security, mankind is about to become conscious of its atm. The lesson you give to humanity willfind be lost, and the respect of the State rights in the Federal Government of America and in its several States, will become an instructive example for universal toleration, for-bearance and justice, to the future States and Republics of Europe.

Upon this basis will be got rid of the mysterious Upon this basis will be got rid of the mysterious question of language and nationalities raised by the cumuing despotisms in Europe to murder Liberty, and the smaller States will find security in the principles of federative union, while they will conserve their national freedom by the principles of sovereign self-government; and while larger States, abdicating the principle of centralization, will cease to be a bloodfeld to sanguinary usurpation and a tool to the ambition of wicked men, municipal institutions will insure the development of local particular elements.

Freedom, formerly an abstract political theory, will be one the boyerhold benefit to municipalities. d out of the weifare and contentment of all parts will flow happiness, peace and security for the whole. That is my confident hope. There will at once subside the fluctuations of Germany is fate. It will become the heart of Europe—not by melting North Germany into a Southern frame, or the South into a Northern—not by absorbing historical peculiarities, by centralized omnipotence—not by mixing in one State, but by federating several sovereign States into a Union like yours—upon a similar basis will take place the national regeneration of the Slavonic States, and not upon the sacrilegious idea of pansiavism, equivalent to the commipotence of the Czar. Upon a similar basis will we see fair Italy independent and free. Not Unity, but Union, will and must become the watchword of national bodies, severed into desecrated limbs by provincial rivalries, out of which a flock of despots and common servinde area.

arcse. To be sure, it will be a noble joy to this, your great Republic, to feel that the moral influence of your glorious example has operated in producing this happy development in mankinds desting, and have not the elightest doubt of the efficacy of your example's influence. But there is one thing indispensable to it, without which there is no hope for this happy issue. This indispensable thing is, that the oppressed nations of Europe become the masters of their future, free to regulate their own domestic of their future, free to regulate their own domestic. if their future, free to regulate their own do of their induce, free to regulate their own comessio concerns and to secure this nothing is wanted but to have that fair play to all, and for all, which you. Sir, in your tenst, were pleased to pronounce as a right of my nation, alike sanctioned by the law of nations, as by the dictates of eternal pustice. With-cut this fair play, there is no hope for Europe—no lone of seeing your principles agreed.

out this fair play, there is no hope for horope—no lone of seeing your principles apread.

Yours is a happy country, genticmen. You had more than fair play. You had active, operative aid from Europe in your struggle for independence, which, once achieved, you so wirely used as to become a prodigy of freedom and welfare, and a book of life to nations. But we, in Europe, we, unhappily, have no such fair play. With us, against every papitation of liberty, all despots are united in a common league, analyou may be sure despots will never yield to the moral influence of your great example. mon league, and you may be sure despots will never yield to the moral influence of your great example. It is the torrow of their thoughts and the incubus of their dreams. To stop its moral influence abroad and to check its spreading developments at home, is what they wish, instead of visioning to its influ-ence. We have no fair play. The Cossack already rules, by Louis Napoleon's murpatons, to the very torders of the Atlantic Ocean.

One of your great statesmen—now to my deep priow bound to the sick hed of far advanced age— as that I am deprived of the advice which his wisthat I am deprived of the advice which his wision could have imparted to me—your great stateshan told the world thirty years ago that Paris was
ransferred to St. Petersoura. What would he now
we, when St. Petersoura is transferred to Paris, and
suspe is but an appendix to Russa! Alas! Euope can no more secure te Europe fair play. Albion
any remains, but even alboon casts a sorrowfail
hance over the waves. Still we will stand our
hance sink or swim, live or die. You know the word
tis your own. We will follow it. It will be a bloody
and to tread.

Despets have conspired against the world. Terror greats over Europe, and anticipating persecution nice from Paris to Peath. There is a gloomy silence the the silence of nature before the terrors of a hurticuse. It is a sensible silence, only disturbed by the thousand-fold rathing of the muskets by which is the proof of the muskets by which is the muskets by which is the proof of the muskets by which is the proof of the muskets by which is the muskets by which is the proof of the muskets by which is the muskets by the muskets by which is the muskets by the mus the thousand-fold rattling of the muskets by which Napoleon murders that people which gave him a home when he was an extle, and by the grouns of new martyrs in Sicily, Milan, Vienna and Pesth. The very sympathy which I met in England, and was expected to meet here, throws my sisters into the dungeous of Austria. Well, God's will be done. The heart may break, but duty will be done. We will stand in our place, though to us in Europe there he so fair play.

But so much I hope, that no just man on earth can charge me with unbecoming arrogance, when here.

But so much I hope, that no just man on earth can charge me with unbeccuning arrogance, when here, on this soil of freedom, I kneel down and raise my prayer to God—" Almighty Father of Humanity, will his merciful arm not raise a power on earth to protect the law of nations, when there are so many to violate it." It is a prayer, and nothing else. What would remain to the oppressed if they were not permitted to pray. The rest is in the hand of God. Gentlemen, I know where I stand. No honor, no encouraging generosity, will make me ever forget where I stand and what is due from me to you. Here

my duty is silently to await what you in your wisdem will be pleased to pronounce about that which
subtle option knows to be my prayer and my arm,
and be it your will to pronounce, or be it your will
not to take rouse of it, I will universimit your will,
and how before it with devotion, hopeiess, perhaps,
that my heart full of admiration, love, and grait wile
to configure rous people, to your gistions fund.
But one single word, even here, i may be permitted
to say, only such a word as may secure me from be-

But one stugle word even here, I may be permitted to say, only such a word as may secure me from buting misusderstood. I cause to the noble-ministrepied of the University of the unpending struggle of appressed freedom on the European continent, and I truly interpreted the hopes and wishes which these oppressed nations entertain but as to your steal Republic, as a State, as a power on earth, then to be one the Statesines, Senators and Legislators of that Republic only to ascertain from their wisdom and experience what is their putgment upon a question of national law and international right. I hoped, she now hope, that they will, by the forebounder of the total countries of the other great continent, feel incured to prenounce in time their wole about that law and those rights and I hoped and hope that protonnering their vote it will be in favor of the broad principles of international justice, and consonant les of international justice, and consonant terples of international justs and their demi-in their republican institutions and Europe knows and use. That is all I know and Europe knows and use.

with their republican institutions and their demoration life. That is all I know and Europe knows,
the immels a weight of such a promunciation from
such a place. But never had I the implous wish to
try to entangle this great Republic into difficulties
inconsistent with its own welfare, its own security,
its own interest. I rather repeatedly and earnessly
cectaired that a war on this amount by your country
is utterly impossible, and a mere phantom.
I always declared that the United States remained masters of their actions, and under every
circumstance will act as they judge consistent with
the supreme duties to themselves. But I said and say
that such a declaring of just principles would insure
to the nations of Europe fair play in their struggle
for freedom and independence, because the declarato the lattors of barbon and the lattor freedom and independence, because the dediara-tion of such a power as your Republic will be re-spected even where it should not be liked, and Eu-tope's orpressed nations will feel cheered in resolu-tion and doubled in strength to maintain the deci-sion of their American brethren on their own behalf

ion of their American brethren on their own benalt with their own lives.

There is an immense power in the idea to be right, when this idea is sanctioned by a nation like ours, and when the forebeding future will become preceive, there is an immense field for private beneatered and sympathy upon the basis of the broad granciples of international justice pronounced in the sanctuary of your people's collective majority. So much to guard me against misurderstanding.

Sir, I must fervertly thank you for the acknowledgment that my country has proven worthy to be

Sir, I must fervently thank you for the acknowledgment that my country has proven worthy to be free. Yes, gentlemen, I feel proud at my national character, hereism, love of freedom and vitality, and how with reverential awe before the decree of Previdence which placed my country into a position at, without its restoration to independence, there is no possibility for freedom and the independence if nations on the European continent. Even what tow in France is about to mass, proves the truth of of nations on the European continent. Even what

now in France is about to pass, proves the truth of this.

Every disappointed hope with which Europe locked toward France is a degree more added to the importance of Hurgary to the world. Upon our plants were fought the decisive battle for the independence of nations, for state rights, for international law, and for democratic liberty. We will live free or die like men, but should my people be doomed to die, it will be the first, whose death will not be recorded as suicide, but as a martyrdom for the world; sha future ages will mourn over the sad fate of the Magyar race, doomed to perish, not because we deserved it, but because in the nine-teenth century there was nobody to protect the laws of nature and of nature's God, but look to the future with confidence and with hope. Adversities, manfold, of a tempest-tossed life, could, of course, not fail to impart a mark of cheerlessness upon my heart, which, if not a source of joy, is at least a guaranty against sanguine flusions. I, for myself, would not want the hope of success for doing what is right to use. The sense of duty would suffice. Therefore, when I hope, it has nothing in common with that desperate instinct of a drowning man, who, half sunk, it still grasping at a straw for help. No, when I hope, there is motive for that hope. E I have a steady faith in principles. I dare say that experience taught me the logic of events, in connection with principles. I have fathomed the entire bottom of this mystery, and was, I perceive, right in my calculations there, about once in my life. I supered a principle to exist in a certain quarter, where nideed, no principle to exist in a certain quarter, where nideed, no principle to exist in a certain quarter, where nideed, no principle to exist in a certain quarter, where indeed, no principle to exist in a certain quarter, where indeed, no principle to exist in a certain quarter, where indeed, no principle to exist in a certain quarter, where indeed, no principle to exist in a certain quarter, where indeed, no principle Every disappointed hope with which Europe

But there is a Providence, indeed—a just, a boun-But there is a Providence, indeed-a just, a boun-ing Providence, I trust-will the piety of my re-ligion in it. I dare say my very humble self was a continual instrument of it. How could I be else, in such a condition as I was-born not conspicuous by any prominent abilities! Having nothing in me more than an iron will, which nothing can bend, and the conscioueness of being right, how could I, under the most arduous circumstances, accomplish many a thing which my sense of honest duty prompt-ed me to undertake.

od me to undertake!
Oh, there is, indeed, a Providence which rules, even in my being here, when four months ago I was Asia, and the sympathy which your glorious peo-horor me with, and the high benefit of the wel-ne of your Cengress, and the honor to be your st—te be the guest of your great Republic—I, the

ome of your Cengress, and the honor to be your cust—to be the guest of your great Republic—I, the cor, humble, unpretending exile—Is there not a ery intelligible manifestation of Providence in it—to more when I remember that the name of your cusble, but thankful guest, is, by the furious rage of the Austrian tyrant, to the gallows nailed. Your generosity is great, and loud your protestation of republican principles against despotism. I emly trust to those principles and relying upon his very fact of your generosity. I may be persisted to say that that respectable organ of the freezes was mistaken which announced that I conficulty trust that the nations of Europe have a future, and aware that the future is contradicted. Bayout to the future of my native land, because I know that it is worthy to have it; and it is necessary to edestinite of humanity. I trust to the principles republicanism, whatever my personal fate. So uch I know, that my country will remember you of republicanism, whatever my personal fate. So useh I know, that my country will remember you not your glopious land with everlasting gratitude.

The Secretary of State-His sympathies are as broad as a satellect is profound.

Mr. WEBSTER responded. Mr. President, I have great pleasure in participation on the Mr. Wessten responded. Mr. President, I have great pleasure in participating on this observed on the second of the

rart in the great struggle for Hungarian National Independence. [Applaute].

That is not all his distinction—he was brought to these shores by the authority of Congress, he has been welcomed to the Capital of the United States by the votes of the two Houses of Congress, [Voces, he is welcome, welcome.] Lagree, unconnected as I am with either branch of the Legislature, in joining, and would do it in the loudest tone in that welcome which you pronounce here. [Applause.] The House of Representatives, the immediate representatives of the people themselves, full of arcent love for liberty have joined in that welcome. The wisdom and sobridy of the Senate has joined in it, and the head of the Republic, with the timost cordiality, has approved of whatsoever efficial act was necessary to bid him welcome to the cest of Government. [Applause]

And he stands here to night in the midst of a numerous assembly of both Houses of Congress, and

nerous assembly of both Houses of Congress, and there of us met him in our individual capacity to our in the general welcome, and signify to him with hat pleasure we receive him to the shores of this see land, this asylum of eppressed humanity, pplause; The effect of this welcome cannot but lelt, and have its influence beyond the ocean, and other countries where our principles are gene-

n other countries where our principles are generally unknown or disliked.

We are too much inclined to underrate the power of the moral industrice of principles. Who doubts that in our own struggle for freedom and independence, the majestic cloquence of Chatham, the profound reasoning of Burke, the burning saure and nony of Barry, had industrie on our fortunes herein America. They tended to diminish the confidence of the British Ministry in their hopes to subject us. There was not a reading man who did not struggle more boldly for his rights, when those exhibitrating sounds, uttered in the two Houses of Parliament, reached him from across the seas.

[Mr. Webster continued at considerable length.

Mr. Webster continued at considerable length but owing to the lateness of the hour and the heavy pressure of dispatches upon the wires, we are cornselled to defer the balance until to-morrow morning. In the course of his remarks he referred to his speeches on the Greek question, and said that he stood now where he stood then.

Pennsylvania Legislatare. HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1852. The Senate organized to-day. Mr. Walker was elected Speaker on the eighth ballot. Mem-

bers were sworn in and the Governor's Message

XXXIId CONGRESS First Somion.

SENATE ... WARRINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. Mr. CLEMENS presented a patition from William Scott Parise, one of the commanders in the Logic Expectation, praying Congress to comp a resset to proceed to Spar to bring home the parisoned Americans—which was referred to the Committee on For-

cans—which was referred to the Committee on Facigin Relations.

Mr. Sunnes presented petitions from Boston praying that the charges upon American criticists at the World's Far be paid by the United States.

Messus Wark and Broundar presented the mamortals of persons whose claims were rejected by the late Board of Claims against Mexico, asking far the establishment of a new Board.

Mr. First presented the resolutions of the Government of New-York City, tendering to the United States a lot of ground in that City on which to cross a Mint. Re crited to the Finance Committee.

Other politicons, memortals, See, were presented off. Gwin moved that the polition praying for the resolutions of flooguing in the Nary be taken from the table and referred.

Mr. Stockfors and the subject of this memorial, to my jurigment, is equal in importance to any which

Mr. Stockfor said the subject of this memorial, in my judgment, is equal in importance to any which will trikely occupy the attention of Congress. It was therefore I saked, when first presented, that it might be over. The memorial upon the table, presented for the consideration of the Sena e, is nothing less than the whole foundation of our narial structure, the human material by which your ships are worked and fought, your guns leveled, and their thraders pointed at your focs. Good ships, well built, wall rigged, and fully equipped, are magnificent and perfect specimens of human science and art, but unless they are manned by good men they will sail easy to become prizes to your enemies. If you do less they are manned by good men they will sall enty to become prizes to your enemies. If you do not desire to build ships for your enemies, you man give them crews worthy to defend them. The difference between saliors is as great as the difference between other classes of different nations. There is as much difference between American saliers in our whating and coasting service and saliers in our tions, as there is between the raw European enigrant and the sturdy son of one of our frontier piecers.

The emigrant will almost starve while the piones

The emigrant will almost starve while the propose is building his log house, inclosing his carnacia, and making himself an independent and useful man. I am of opinion that the nation whose service is supplied with the best common satiors, will excel in naval warfare, as well as in all marriage pursuits. I am further of opinion that in sensibility, education, courage and industry, our satiors is whaling and coasting service excel those of all other nations. I am furthermore of opinion that the superiority of the American satiors has dedicted the battle in our favor in many a bloody conflict, when without that superiority it might have been otherwise. I desire to secure and preserve that superiority. To that end, and for humanity's sake. I am utterly and irreconctiably opposed to the use of the lash in the may or anywhere else.

The longest and most arduous voyages are made in the merchant service without the use of the lash,—in the Polar Seas, among the leebergs of the Ampoon, and after a three years voyage returns with the oily spoils of his adventurous navigation. But he owes none of his success, his patient endurance, his exemplary discipline and indefatigable industry to the guardian ministration of the lash. To say that men who can make such voyages and endurance had hardships cheerfully and contentedly cancel navigate their own national ships without the infection of the infamous lash, is a libel. Is their nature changed the moment they step on the deck of a national versel. Are they less men! less American and the step on the deck of a national versel. Are they less men! less American and the changed the moment they step on the deck of a national versel. Are they less men! less American and the changed the moment they step on the deck of a national versel. Are they less men! less American and the changed the moment they step on the deck of a national versel. Are they less men! shellon of the infamous lash, is a libel. Is their as-ture changed the moment they step on the deck of a national vessel! Are they less men! less Americans as soon as the custody of the American lag of the national henor is intrusted to their keeping. No.

the national honor is intrusted to their keeping. No. Sir. it is a libel.

I do not mean to use the word in an offensive sense, it is one of those inconsiderate, thoughtest expinents which markind seem to think they have a perfect right to express in regard to sailors. It is not subject with a gentleman who had for several years commanded fine ships in the merchant's service, but who is now an honorable and active man of business in one of our large cities, and to whose integrity, generosity and humanity I would entrust anybody but a sailor, after he had heard my views, he instantly replied, "Why you seem to treat then like human beings." The theory that the Navy cannot be gorened and that our National ships cannot be navigated without the use of the lash, seems to be founded on that false idea that sailors are not men, not American citizens, have not the common feelings, sympathies and honorable impulses of our Anglo-American race.

can race. I do not wonder when I look back on the past I do not wonder when I look back on the past I listory of the sailor at the prevalence of this idea. His life has been a life of national, I will not say of listory of the sailor at the prevalence of this idea.

Bits life has been a life of national, I will not say of systematic degradation, the officers who command him, the oldest, bravest and best have been accustomed from their boyhood to see the sailor lashed about the ships deck fike a brute, he who by the laws of the service in which he is engaged, is ireated or table to be treated, like a brute, soon comes to be thought of, as at least but listle better than a brute. Who in social life respects a man whoseback has been secred as a whipping post, and into what depth of contempt does such punishment sink its victim! And here is one of the worst evils of the system, it destroys those feelings of respect and kindness which efficiers ought to entertain for the sailors under their command, but this is only one of the worst evils of the system, it destroys the feelings of regard and respect which sailors should entertain for their officers.

The truth is, there are no relations of affection and regard between them—the one is the oppressor, the other is the oppressed, who may feat of hate, but he neither loves nor respects his tyrant—the worst government upon earth is that of feat; the best, that of love and affection. These sentiments, by the law of our nature, must be mutual sentiments, by the law of our nature, must be mutual sentiments. Bonaparte was the idel of the soldier because the soldier was his idel, they loved him because the soldier was his idel, they loved him because they supposed he loved them. There is nothing that gallant men will not do or suffer for a commander whom they love, difficulties, and dangers, and death have no terrors for such men. In great balles where the context has been doubtful, those soldiers we here the context has been doubtful, those soldiers

whom they love; difficulties, and dangers, and death have no terrors for such men. In great battles where the contest has been doubtful, those solders have always fought most desperately whose derotion to their commander was the greatest. It has always been considered as an extensive element is the character of such successful commanders, that they possess the confidence and affection of the men under their command.

they possess the confidence and affection of the mea under their command.

But what confidence or regard can be expected under the Government of the lash? But more that this, the punishment destroys the sailor's own self-respect. What has henor, pride, satisfaction to do with a man who may be, at the caprice of another, subjected to infamous punishment!—worse in some cases a thousand times than death. Can nobleness of sentiment, or honorable pride of character, dwell with one-whose every muscle has been made to quier under the lash? Can he long continue to love his country, whose laws degrade him to the level of the brite. This infamous torture now only remains a leaf on the page of Anglo-Saxon history. The write their offenses has been discarded from society. The worst offenses in our State Prisons are no longer punished by the fash.

The worst offenses in our State Prisons are no long-er pumphed by the thath.

Why all this! Why are those pumphinents now concerned as shameful relies of a barbarous age! It is because the light of a better day has dawned. It is because the precepts of the Gospel, of Cartis because the precepts of this Gospel, of Carismity, have ameliorated our laws—it is because soty has made the discovery that if a man is fit is
e at all, he ought not to be divested of all qualr, and made to die infamous with mutilations of
body. What is the answer, given by all those
o seek to restore this relie of barbarism to the
ty! Why, they tell us we intend only to apply
a system of pumishment to seamen. We intend
y to figg sailors. That is quite true; it is only sols who are to be treated as brutes. No man who
are me would permit his dog to be thus treated.

Navy. Why, they tell us we littlend only to appths a system of punishment to seamen. We intended only to flog sailors. That is quite true, it is only sailors who are to be treated as brutes. No man who lears me would permit his dog to be thus treated. There is no spot on the habitable globe knows to me where a man would be permitted to seize up a cog and bent him ontil he cut the flesh from his rits, and the blood should be made to run down from his back bone to his heels; but it is only the sailor for whom this punishment is reserved.

When, O Senators' is the American—sailor that he is—to be treated worse than a quarter of a century, through enlaws and storms, privations, sufferings and harger—in peace and in war. I have seen him on the Western Occan when there was no night to will his deeds. I have seen him on the Western Occan when there was no night to will his deeds. I have seen him on the Coast of Africa, surrounded by pestilential disease. I have seen him on the West India Islands in chase of prates, with his purched tongue hanging almost out of his mouth. I have encamped with him on the California Mountains. I have seen the rays of morning play on his carbine and boarding-pile. I have seen him march 150 miles through rivers. I have seen him with no shoes on but those of canvas, made by his own hands, and with no provisions but what he took from the enemy. I have seen him go into the Rio Sas Gabriel and drag his guns after him, in the face of spalling fire from a desperate foe. And, finally, have lain beside him on the cold ground when less has formed on his heard. His heart has best close to mine? I ought to know him. I do know him-and this day, before the amenabled Senate of the Bepublic, I stand up to speak in his behalf. I hope le will find an abler advocate—I am sure he will find such on this floor—but, nevertheless, hear me.

An erican sailors, as a class, have toved their country as well and have done more for her in peace.

will fine an abler acrocate—I am sure he will assuch on this floor—but, nevertheless, hear me.

Afferican saliors, as a class, have toved their country as well and have done more for her in pears and war than any other equal number of citizens. Passing by, for a moment, their antecedent glorism achievements, let me remind you that he has treenly gained for his country an empire which his added to his country's renown and greatness, and perhaps saved his fellow-citizens from universal bankruptey and ruin—and what has his country done for him! When the fighting was over, the battles won, the conquests achieved, you sent a band of Mormons to California to drive him to his ship and rob him of his glory. You refused to give him sounty lands which you gave to the soldier, his countrate fighting by his side. You have neglected give him even your thanks, and more, to cap he citimax of his country's ingratitude, these meanialists would have him scourged. They went bottle to his mouth. They would scourse him for inattenties to his duty when injustice and wroag has made him for an instant discontented and sulfat.